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Council, Versailles; Henry White, former Ambassador to Italy and France, and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, American Military Adviser at the Supreme War Council, Versailles. It is informally announced that when the President retires from the conference to return home his place will be taken by the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker.

GETTING ACQUAINTED

THE motions of friendship between the Allies and the United States are taking on the modes of peace. That the friendship between England and this country has been advanced by our relations with her in this war is increasingly clear. A mission of English scholars is already in this country studying our institutions and interpreting England to our people. Recently another mission, official in character, arrived upon our shores, this one from France. The membership of this mission is as follows: Emmanuel De Martonne, Professor of Physical Geography at the University of Paris, formerly Exchange Professor at Columbia University; Theodore Reinach, member of the Institute, Lieutenant Colonel in the French Army, Editor of the *Gazette des Beaux Arts*, historian and archæologist; Fernand Baldensperger, Professor of the Comparative Study of Literature at the University of Paris, and Exchange Professor at Columbia University; Charles Cazamian, Professor of English Literature at the University of Paris, Captain in the French Army; Etienne Burnet, of the Pasteur Institute, Surgeon in the French Army; Charles Koechlin, Composer and Historian of Music; Seymour De Ricci, Archæologist and Historian of the Fine Arts, Secretary of the *Gazette des Beaux Arts*.

America is grateful to England and to France for this friendly and practical method of promoting mutual acquaintance. The old provincial days for our country are no more. Groups of United States scientists are already planning to visit Europe. The Peace Commissioners of the United States at the Versailles Conference will have as their expert advisers twenty-one of the leading scholars of the home nation. While in Paris they will fraternize with French scholars. The exchange of ideas is already a passion; it will grow as the advantages become increasingly apparent. President Wilson, speaking before the American Federation of Labor Convention at Buffalo, November 12, 1917, quoted from Charles Lamb the familiar words "I can't hate a man I know," and he added, "There is a great deal of human nature, and very pleasant human nature, in the saying, it is hard to hate a man you know." America does herself honor in welcoming these missions from abroad and reciprocally by sending similar missions for the

purpose of acquaintance and intelligent friendship with our friends across the seas.

THE RED CROSS CHRISTMAS ROLL CALL

THE spirit of co-operative humanity remains an outstanding fact of the war just ended. Notwithstanding the signing of the armistice, the American people have gone down again into their pockets and turned over many millions to the seven war-working organizations working for the comfort of our soldiers and sailors. Now comes the Red Cross, with its opportunity extended once more to every one of us to renew his membership or to join, if he has not already done so. The annual Christmas Roll Call of the American Red Cross is on, and Christmas is as Christmas does.

When the United States entered the world war the people appointed the American Red Cross as its steward to minister to the wants of human beings in distress wherever aid and succor were needed. Since then America has contributed more than \$325,000,000 in money and materials for this service to humanity being performed by the Red Cross.

Up to the first of next year the Red Cross will have expended in France the sum of \$71,466,685. Up to June 30, \$15,453,049 were spent for the care of American soldiers in France. Base and other canteens and rest houses cost \$7,855,031 to operate. Hospitals appropriations amounted to \$5,874,392. Diet kitchens took \$168,412, and emergency allowances for our soldiers, \$190,000.

Canteens at the front, behind the lines, and at railway stations ate up \$1,146,789. Reconstructions of French villages and general relief in the devastated area cost \$2,709,739, and relief for refugees, including better housing and living conditions for 11,000 families, \$2,147,327. Assistance to the mutilated amounted to \$322,293 and assistance of repatriated \$129,750. For a model Red Cross center \$1,000,000 was appropriated; for the relief of sick and wounded French soldiers, \$1,000,000; for the French Red Cross, \$3,500,000; for various other purposes, more than \$2,000,000.

Relief work in Belgium cost \$2,086,131. Of this sum \$1,015,510 was spent for the relief of refugees and \$436,004 for Belgian children. In Italy the Red Cross will have spent \$20,000,000 by the end of the year; \$7,938,683 had been expended by June 30. The Austrian drive on the Piave came as a thunderbolt out of a clear sky. Our Ambassador in Rome sent the first call for aid to the Red Cross. Within twenty-four hours substantial aid was under way—doctors, nurses, and sup-